FAMILY LIFE

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HOW DO FAMILIES REMAIN SUCCESSFUL?

Social scientists have long been aware that the more successful marriages seem to emerge from the courtships of emotionally mature couples who have a similarity of backgrounds, interests, and ideals. But the further question has never been pursued: "How are these happy couples kept successful?" Do couples who are successfully married gather about them family friends of similar backgrounds, interests, and ideals so as to add stability to their family lives? Are couples who are very successful as marriage partners and parents very careful in the selection of the type of friends they invite into their homes?

This is the hypothesis which forms the basis of an extensive study by Carle C. Zimmerman, professor of sociology at Harvard University, and Lucius F. Cervantes, S. J., director of the department of sociology at Regis College, Denver, Colorado. Subsidized in part by the Ford Foundation, it has continued for more than three years. A preliminary account is given by Dr. Cervantes in *Round-up,* Winter, 1957, from which the present description is borrowed.

The study has involved six large cities: Los Angeles, Denver, Omaha, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Boston, with two smaller communities, Stillwater, Okla., and Morgantown, W. Va. Questionnaires were handed out to senior high school students asking information about their parental family and about the five closest family friends who were invited into their homes over many years. More than 60,000 families and a quarter of a million individuals are covered by the investigation.

"The results of our study overwhelmingly substantiate our hypothesis," Dr. Cervantes writes. Successful American families *do* protect themselves and their children by carefully surrounding their domestic life with persons who have backgrounds, interests, and ideals similar to their own. They have a certain few family friends who are permitted to visit in their homes over periods of years. These selected family friends form a protective filter or "cocoon" or domestic barricade of social relations against the divergent, divisive, and disintegrative influences of the world outside. The more careful couples are about the type of friends they invite into their homes, the more successful they are in their

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marital and parental relationships.

"In every city we found that families who have friends that are not like themselves (as measured by religion, kindred or intermarriage, region of origin, and income) have the most trouble with their children and the most trouble between parents as well."

"We arranged the families in each city according to whether their primary friends who visited with them have one or more things in common. We found that the best and most successful families, and the happiest ones, had most in common with their friends, and the least successful and least happy ones had little or nothing in common with their friends. Happiness and success were measured by the indices of divorce, desertion, juvenile arrest, in having a reproductive number of children, and continuance of children in the educational process.

"In Denver, for instance, families of the high school seniors (and our study included both public and Catholic schools), who had friends with whom they had nothing in common had a juvenile arrest rate which was more than twelve times higher than those families who had friends with whom they had four characteristics in common. The Denver families with nothing in common with their most intimate friends had a divorce or desertion rate four times as high as those with very similar friends."

Contrary to what most sociologists claim, says Dr. Cervantes, it was found that kindred or the "extended family system" has not disappeared in the cities. Fifty percent of the most intimate friends of the Boston families studied were relatives. These friendships had lasted a long time, 70% of them for more than 10 years. However, the farther one proceeded from the East coast to the more mobile West, the rate of relatives among close family friends decreased and at the same time the rate of desertion, divorce, and delinquency, and other colorations increased.

Turning to the financial aspects of family life, Dr. Cervantes reports that "the extreme income families have the most difficulty in rearing children successfully." This means that not only the poor families, with less than $2,000 per year, have higher proportions with juvenile arrest records, but also the well-to-do families, with incomes of more than $10,000 per year. "The lower income brackets have greater difficulties both because of their slum environment and the lack of control of their children due to the absence of working mothers. The high income brackets have exceptional difficulties because of the lack of control of their children through their own extra-domestic activities and their children's continuous use of cars."

The most recent arrivals to the city and those who move about and do not establish permanent homes and neighborhood relations have the most trouble with children and between husband and wife. If the new arrivals to cities make and keep friends who have come from the same region of origin, their difficulties diminish.

Much has been written during the past few decades, about the problems created by intermarriage, and the Zim-

merman-Cervantes study throws new light on this subject, indicating that "Jews who marry outside their faith have even greater difficulties than Catholics in maintaining successful marriages." The greater break-up of marriages between Catholics and non-Catholics is well known but it was discovered that such marriages not merely produce four times as many divorces and desertions, but the partners also have two or three times as many children with at least one arrest for delinquent acts. They likewise have more trouble in keeping their children in the educational system after 16 years of age.

Summarizing, Dr. Cervantes declares, "The conclusion for those who have not yet married is: *Marry your own—whether of the same religion, region, ethnic group, or educational and economic status.* For those who have already married, the conclusion from our study of the Successful American Family is: Protect your own by gathering about you family friends of similar backgrounds, interests, and ideals." ●

Around the World

BISHOPS of the Anglican and allied churches, at the 1958 Lambeth Conference in London, devoted much of their attention to the strengthening of family life. Among other resolutions, they indorsed marriage counseling and urged that "the Clergy and Church people of mature faith and with the right qualifications should be encouraged to offer themselves for training as counselors."

SPREAD of family planning in some of the parts of the world where the pressure of population is heaviest, is indicated by the organization of Family Planning Associations in Djakarta, Indonesia; in the island of Mauritius, with 22 branches already; and in Taiwan.

SOCIAL WORKERS in Latin America are far too few to meet even minimum needs, so the Third Panamerican Congress of Social Work, meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico, urged upon all countries to offer scholarships in their schools for social work, and urged these schools likewise to train more assistants who would not need to take the complete academic course.

AUSTRALIA now offers free passage of all children under 19 years of age, to parents migrating from the United Kingdom to Australia.

YUGOSLAVIA has 30 Information Centers for Parents in operation, mainly in the larger cities. They are developing continuous parent education programs with the cooperation of social work organizations, children's institutions and child welfare agencies.

SEVENTH NATIONAL CONGRESS of the Union Nationale Interfederale des Oeuvres Privees Sanitaires et Sociales will be held in Paris April 22-25, 1959. The conference will deal mainly with the work of the innumerable organizations and institutions concerned with social welfare. Detailed program may be had from UNIOPSS, 103 Faubourg St. Honore, Paris 8, France.

SOUTH RHODESIA offers help to husbands and wives through the Salisbury Marriage Guidance Society, founded in 1953. All services are free. Its headquarters are 18 New Africa House, Union avenue, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

ENGLAND is becoming more and more concerned with the legality or

illegality of artificial semination from a donor (A.I.D.). Following a debate in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor ordered an inquiry, to determine whether a woman has a right to such treatment.

CANADA'S divorce rate rose in 1957, following three years that showed a slight decline. Major increases occurred in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia. Ontario and British Columbia between them account for more than two-thirds of all divorces granted in the Dominion.

SWEDEN'S national association in the field of family planning, sex education, and allied subjects, the Riksforbundet for Sexuell Upplysning, commemorated its 25th anniversary in September.

DUTCH babies, at birth, have the longest expectation of life, nearly 74 years for females and 71 for males, according to the United Nations Yearbook. United States and Sweden come next, followed by England and Wales.

Research Notes

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS are not fully reported, and any estimate of their prevalence in the U.S. is based on a variety of "probabilities," but the true number is believed to be upwards of 200,000 a year, or 6% of the total births for the country. About nine-tenths of the illegitimate births are recorded as "non-white."

TODAY'S CHILDREN are taller and heavier than youngsters a generation earlier, in the United States. With the accelerated rate of child growth, full adult height is approached at a somewhat earlier age than in the past. Moreover, the ultimate adult height has increased gradually. The improvement is due largely to better nutrition and hygiene, but also reflects the diminution in the number of serious childhood diseases.—*Statistical Bulletin,* Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Sept., 1958.

BIRTHS in the United States showed a slight but definite decline during the year just past.

AGGRESSIVENESS in children is influenced by the degree of the mother's warmth or coldness toward her child, says Robert R. Sears. "It is as influential as the use of punishment on the development of aggressive behavior. Cold mothers create aggressive children to the same degree as do those who punish more often or those who are permissive. It is perhaps disturbing to realize that 'permissiveness'—so long a virtue—and 'punishment', as we have defined them, may each produce the same type of behavior in the child."—*Report* of the 26th Ross Pediatric Research Conference, Columbus, Ohio, Ross Laboratories, 1958, Pp. 31.

MANY POPULAR WRITERS are attracting attention or trying to create a sensation by claiming a great decrease in the number of divorces in the U.S.A. during recent years. Sometimes the claim is made (quite correctly) that since 1946 the divorce rate has decreased by 47%. In the year 1946, however, the divorce rate was the highest in our history, due to the liquidation of a huge number of war marriages, and the break-up of other marriages following mobilization. It was 4.3 per 1000 population in that year, and 2.3 per 1,000 in 1956, representing a decrease of 47%. But 1946 was hardly a fair base line! In 1940, the last peace-time year before World War II. the rate was 2.0, a lower rate than has been shown in any recent year.

SINCE 1952, there has been a slight trend to an increased duration of mar-

riage before divorce or annulment, says the National Office of Vital Statistics reporting on 1956, the latest year for which detailed information has been published. States vary, from 4.2 years median duration of marriage in Idaho to 9.8 years in Delaware.

PENICILLIN is beginning to lose its value in the treatment of gonorrhea, due to the development of strains of the gonococcus that are resistant. Clinical and laboratory evidence has been presented in Great Britain, Japan, and elsewhere, that as many as 30% of new cases of gonorrhea no longer respond to doses of penicillin which were previously effective in the cure of this common disease. Public health authorities continue to emphasize that the control of the venereal diseases must depend upon sound ethics and morality, not on drugs.

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Educational Notes

WHEN A ROMAN CATHOLIC contracts a valid marriage with a non-member of the church, the non-Catholic signs a pre-nuptial contract agreeing, among other things, that all children born to the union shall be reared as Catholics. Many clients have raised the question whether such a contract can be enforced legally. Ohio Court of Appeals has recently handed down a decision that it can not be enforced. Appellate Judge Lee E. Skeel asserted that any contract between husband and wife concerning the future religious faith of their child was "void and unenforceable." He declared that "the free choice of religious practices can not be enforced by contract," when a Prostestant mother who had signed the usual agreement violated it by enrolling her child in a public school and taking it to a Lutheran church. Her Roman Catholic husband brought suit to enforce the pre-nuptial agreement. Judge Skeel noted that the Ohio state constitution guarantees that the law will give no preference to any religion, and that common law practice accords decisions concerning religion and welfare to the parent who has custody of the child.—As the principle involved is of widespread concern, it may give rise to other litigation in other jurisdictions in the near future.

BALANCED LIVING is a monthly journal "integrating self-expression, reproduction, and survival." It strives to find sound values in every aspect of life, and gives adequate attention to the family. Edited by Mildred J. Loomis, it draws on a panel of authorities in other fields. Free sample copy may be had on application to its publisher, The School of Living, Brookville, Ohio.

INFANT CARE, the U.S. Government's best seller, first published in 1914 and now in its tenth edition, rolled its forty millionth copy off the presses of the Government Printing Office in October, and President Eisenhower presented it to "a representative American father and mother," Mr. and Mrs. Jerry E. Levelsmier of Carbondale, Ill.

IN THE OBSTETRICAL WARD of a Denver hospital, 250 new mothers were asked about their problems. More than one-half had not planned their pregnancies, but about half of the total expressed happiness at being pregnant. They complained that nurses and physicians failed to explain things, tell them what was being done and why. When they returned home, they thought one of their greatest problems would be to deal with the feeling of other children that they were being neglected and the newcomer favored. There was

also much criticism of the physicians for failing to "educate" patients adequately for hospitalization and delivery.

Inexpensive Pamphlets

ARE YOU IN THE KNOW? Free on application to Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Education dept., Nennah, Wisconsin.—Etiquette of dating.

HOME HEALTH EMERGENCIES, free on request to Bureau of Public Health, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Box 572, New York 1, N.Y.

REARING CHILDREN TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE, by Dan W. Dodson. Price 10c from Nat'l. Conference of Jews and Christians, 43 W. 57th st., New York 19, N.Y.

SOCIAL WORKERS LOOK AT ADOPTION, Pp. 18, price 15c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Catalog No. FS 5.123:268.)

STRENGTHEN CHRISTIAN FAMILY LIFE, folder describing a wide variety of programs and materials, free on request to Family Life Committee, Board of Christian Education, United Church of Canada, 299 Queen st. W., Toronto 2B, Ont., Canada.

HELP FOR HANDICAPPED WOMEN, Pp. 52, price 40c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. (Catalog No. L 13.19:5.)

DRAMATIC READINGS, from "Anne Frank: the Diary of a Young Girl," adapted by Judith Menken. Pp. 8, price 25c from Education Dept., Guidance Center of New Rochelle, 481 Main st., New Rochelle, N.Y.—Good material on adolescence and parent relationships.

GUIDE to books on recreation, price 25c from National Recreation Assn., 8 W. Eighth st., New York 11, N.Y.

THE PHYSICIAN AND STERILIZATION, revised folder giving methods and legal status of sterilization, and indications for the operation, price 10c from Human Betterment Assn., 105 W. 55th st., New York 19, N.Y.

TELEVISION: EVERYBODY'S RESPONSIBILITY, by Charles S. Costello. Pp. 20, price 10c from The Queen's Work, 3115 S. Grand blvd., St. Louis 18, Mo.

ABC's of health insurance, Pp. 20, free on request to Institute of Life Insurance, 488 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y.

TRIPS FOR CHILDREN, by Rowena Shoemaker. Price 35c from Play Schools Assn., 41 W. 57th st., New York 19, N.Y.

YOUTH GROUPS IN CONFLICT, Pp. 52, price 25c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

I WENT TO THE HOSPITAL, by Ellie Simmons. Price 30c from Parents' Committee, Box 23, Ithaca, N.Y.—To prepare children for hospitalization for minor surgery.

WHITTEMORE ASSOCIATES, Ecclesiologists, 16 Ashburton Place, Boston 8, Mass., publish five leaflets that are offered at 40c per dozen or $2.50 per 100 of one kind or assorted:

Premarital Sex Standards, by Lester A. Kirkendall.

Early Marriage, also by Dr. Kirkendall.

Sex in Your Life, by C. Umhau Wolf.

The Christian Understanding of Sex, by Harry H. Kruener.

Are You Falling in Love with a Roman Catholic?, also by the Rev. H. H. Kruener.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENTS, by J. Roswell Gallagher and Herbert I. Harris. Pp. 174 (no index,) price $3.50 from Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1948.

Remember always that kindness antedates psychiatry by hundreds of years: this is offered by the authors as a summary of their book. Due to the fact that both are psychiatrists, they color their discussion with more pathology than most writers on the subject. Chapters on "The severe disorders," "anxiety states," and "psychosomatic disorders," may alarm or confuse some of the parents, ministers, teachers, and others to whom the book is addressed; and the psychoanalytic slant may also be new to some of them. In general they encourage the reader to take a sensible view of adolescent phenomena and to set youth a good example.

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YOUR CHILD'S WORLD, by Robert Odenwald. Pp. 211 (no index,) price $3.50 from Random House, 457 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1958.

Described as "the first book on the parent-child relationship written especially for Catholic parents," this volume takes the parent from the birth of a child up to and through adolescence. The final chapter describes the ways in which psychiatry is used on the treatment of youngsters. Dr. Odenwald, now in private practice, was formerly director of the child study center of the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

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THE CATHOLIC MARRIAGE MANUAL, by George A. Kelly. Pp. 240, price $4.95 from Random House, 457 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1958.

Dr. Kelly is director of the Family Life Bureau of the Archdiocese of New York, and has seen all sides of matrimony. While he emphasizes the religious and inspirational aspects of his work, he has practical chapters on such day-to-day problems as money, in-laws, and quarreling in general.

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THEORY OF PSYCHOANALYTIC TECHNIQUE, by Karl Menninger. Pp. 206, price $4.75 from Basic Books, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

Psychoanalysis is essentially a means of education and a tool for research, says Dr. Menninger. "I once regarded it not only as a great educational experience but as also a therapeutic program *par excellence*. True, Freud warned us against the emphasis on the therapeutic effect. Now I know he was right; therapeutic effect it does have, but, in my opinion, were this its chief or only value, psychoanalysis would be doomed. Surely the continued development of our knowledge will help us to find quicker and less expensive ways of relieving symptoms and re-routing misdirected travelers." Dr. Menninger warns readers that he is not discussing the practice of psychoanalysis—merely the theory. Like his other books, this one is well-written, but will appeal mainly to the specialist.

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EXISTENCE: a new dimension in psychiatry and psychology, ed. by Rollo May. Pp. 445, price $7.50 from Basic Books, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

Ten essays, most of them translated

from European languages, presenting a picture of existential analysis as a new approach to the understanding of mental illness. The emphasis is on man as a complete human being rather than as as system of dynamisms to be taken apart. Since this movement represents one of the important trends in contemporary philosophy,educated persons ought to have some knowledge of it, but most readers will find that this volume is hard going.

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SEX AND THE ADOLESCENT, by Maxine Davis. Pp. 317, no index, price $5 from Dial Press, 461 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Miss Davis is a popular journalist who has written on other aspects of sex. She addresses this over-priced book particularly to young people themselves. Much of it is devoted to the anatomy and physiology of reproduction, some of which is unnecessary: does any reader, for instance, really need to be told that "the penis is suspended in front of a bulbous sac at the lowest point of the abdomen, just where the thighs merge into the upper body?" There are innumerable little inaccuracies, careless statements, vague descriptions, all of which could have been corrected easily enough with competent editing. Probably they will not seriously impair the health or morals of any reader; but why not have a book like this correct? There is much good material in the book, but it could easily have been better.

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THE ADOLESCENT BOY, by William A. McConnell and J. Barry McGannon. Pp. 175 (no index,) price $2.95 from Fides Publishers, 744 E. 79th st., Chicago 19, Ill., 1958.

Two Jesuit educators offer a practical discussion for parents. Father Connell who taught at Marquette University High School in Milwaukee, died before finishing the book and it was completed by Father McGannon of St. Louis University. They lay special stress on the development of character, and any parent will find help in their pages, which would have been improved by omitting the ugly "illustrations." These moronic drawings have been a fad in late years, and it is not pleasant to think that adult readers need or can be helped by such distortions and abortions.

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SCHIZOPHRENIA, by Manfred Sakel. Pp. 335, price $5 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.L., 1958.

Schizophrenia is in some ways the most important of all diseases; it fills more hospital beds than any other. Dr. Sakel of Vienna (as an escapee from Nazi murder, he later took refuge in the U.S.) developed the insulin shock treatment which represented the first real progress in treatment of the disease. He died only last year. Half of the book is given over to discussion of the shock treatment. While the development of other methods of dealing with schizophrenia is pushing Dr. Sakel's work somewhat into the background, his own story is a valuable contribution. The inadequate index is no credit to the publisher.

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HOW TO RAISE YOUR CHILD'S IQ, by David Engler. Pp. 153, (no index,) price $3.50 from Criterion Books, 257 Fourth ave., New York 10, N.Y., 1958.

The IQ is not an unchanging measure of innate intelligence, Mr. Engle (a teacher in the New York City

public schools) reminds parents; but it is put to such important uses in schools, and may have such a decided role in determing what kind of a schooling a child will get, that parents ought to protect their own interests,—or those of their children. "There is nothing wrong with attempting to raise it," he declares in Italics; and in this book he undertakes to show parents how to do it. He gives some general suggestions about "improving the environment," but his procedure is mainly to coach the child so that he will know the answers to the kinds of questions that the intelligence tests give him. One more point on the IQ scale, he assures the eager parent, may mean that the child will be put into a superior section of the class. If he is thus coached into the bright section, but afterward can't keep up with it,—well, that will be just too bad.

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PSYCHOTHERAPY: a modern theory and practice, by E. Lakin Phillips. Pp. 334, price 30s from Staples Press, London, England, 1958.

This is a British edition of a book first published in the United States by Prentice-Hall in 1956. "Psychotherapy is where organic medicine was in the days of Paracelsus," the editor quotes in his introduction; and Dr. Phillips makes an intelligent effort to bring it a little farther up to date. He objects to the psychoanalytic approach (even being prepared to reject the whole concept of "the unconscious") and wants to start with where the client is today. Childhood experiences are of minor importance to him. He stresses the positive approach; don't waste time in examining all the undesirable traits, but focus on the good ones and develop them. We must remember, he says, that psychotherapy is education. He compares the results of psychoanalytic depth-oriented therapy in 190 cases, with his own success with 59 patients and finds his methods produce four or five times as high a rate of success as do the conventional or traditional approaches. Counseling is really much easier than is commonly supposed, he asserts, and the length of time that a case has been "chronic" has little effect on the prospects of success. "Psychotherapists, in the present view, have nearly always overrated their tasks, their efforts, and their results." It is not necessary to seek a basic personality change, as the average psychotherapist believes; it is merely necessary to help the client develop better problem-solving techniques; and he shows in detail how this can be done, both in theory and in practice. His chapters on theory will be hard reading for the non-specialist, but the general trend of the book is easily grasped. It is another, and a persuasive, contribution to the rapidly growing literature that expresses dissatisfaction with nearly everything that is taught nowadays in university classes in psychotherapy. The prospects are that what is taught 10 years from now will have little resemblance to what was taught 10 years ago, or even to what is generally taught today; and that psychotherapy will be able to claim a much greater degree of success than the very mediocre results which—as all surveys show—it is achieving at present even in the hands of skilled and highly trained practitioners.

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PSYCHIATRY AND RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE, by Louis Linn and Leo W. Schwarz. Pp. 307, price $4.95 from Random House, 457 Madison ave.,

New York 22, N.Y., 1958.

Insights of psychiatry and of religion are both valuable but should be kept separate, say the authors of this book Dr. Linn is a psycho-analytically oriented psychiatrist in New York City, Rabbi Schwarz a well-known writer and lecturer. They deplore the tendency to substitute psychiatry for religion, which Freud desired, and want a clear line of distinction made by the practitioners of each specialty. Certainly there is some merit in this contention, but it can easily lead toward the establishment of water-tight compartments in the various sciences dealing with human behavior. One could make a strong argument in favor of an attack on a broader front, pointing out that division helps to perpetuate attitudes of exclusiveness and over-specialization that have been harmful and that there is urgent need of bringing all the resources of science and religion to bear on every problem, without passing the client around from one narrow specialist to another. With this caution, the reviewer can recommend the volume as containing much common sense and helpful information.

Other Books Received

WORD POWER: talk your way to leadership, by Vernon Howard. Pp. 228, price $4.95 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1958.

WHAT DO YOU SAY, DEAR? by Sesyle Joslin. Price $2.75 from William R. Scott, 8 W. 13th st., New York 11, N.Y., 1958.—Facetious book of manners for children.

CHRISTMAS IS ALWAYS, by Dale Evans Rogers. Pp. 61 (no index,) price $1 from Fleming H. Revell Co., Westwood, N.J., 1958.

101 GIFTS AND NOVELTIES THAT CHILDREN CAN MAKE all the year round, by Becky Shapiro. Pp. 128, price $2.50 from Sterling Pub. Co., 419 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

101 BEST EDUCATIONAL GAMES, by Muriel Mandell. Pp. 120, price $2.50 from Sterling Pub. Co., 419 Fourth ave. , New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

MAKING THE MOST OF YOUR BEST, by David A. MacLennan. Pp. 183 (no index), price $3 from the Westminster Press, Witherspoon bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa., 1958.

EXISTENTIALISM AND EDUCATION, by George F. Kneller. Pp. 170, price $3.75 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York, N.Y., 1958.

THE EDUCATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL, by Alfred Adler. Pp. 143 (no index), price $3.50 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York, N.Y., 1958.

EPILEPSY, by Manfred Sakel. Pp. 204 (no index), price $5 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Notes From the AIFR

LOS ANGELES BEAUTIFUL gave an award to the Institute "recognizing the noteworthy contribution of the American Institute of Family Relations to a more beautiful community," at a luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce building on October. 20. This award, which the Institute shared with a number of other organizations, "is based on the following criteria: degree of remodeling improvements, beneficial effect to the community, harmonious relationship to surroundings, beautification of site, and maintenance of building and premises."

DON'T LET ANY YOUNG MAN

go into the Armed Services or industry, without preparation to meet new attitudes toward sex, lax standards of personal ethics, and possibilities of exploitation that he is certain to encounter. The Institute's pamphlet No. 23,

BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE

was prepared particularly to help these young men (and it is equally valuable for young women!) Chaplains ordered it by the thousand, during the last war. It is required reading in many high schools. Dr. S. R. Laycock, head of the department of psychology at the University of Saskatchewan and former president of the Canadian Federation of Home and School says:

> "I wish that a copy of Popenoe's **Building Sex Into Your Life** could be placed in the hands of **every** young man of sixteen years of age and over. It would save many from inadequate conceptions of love and marriage—conceptions which lead them to disaster. Those who object to the straight-forwardness of this pamphlet should consider the kind of sex information now received—information that is usually mis-information but at best shrouded in wrong attitudes towards love and marriage."

If you know a young man who is going into the service, give him a copy of this pamphlet. If you are associated with any boys' club, any class or society of young men, see that each one has a copy. It will help them to understand themselves and to understand others.

The price is only 25c per copy;
$2.50 per dozen, or $15 per 100.

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